
HISTORY

1783 - President Washington recommends that U.S. defense be based primarily on a national militia (army reserve) under federal supervision and that federal military academies be established for training citizen-soldiers.

1819 - First private military academy, Norwich University, Connecticut, founded. Reserve officer training first begins.

1862 - Morrill Act provides for state land-grant colleges where military tactics, agriculture and mechanical arts are taught; a long-range program to train military officers.

1863 - Veteran Reserve Corps created. More than 60,000 partially disabled veteran officers and enlisted soldiers perform non-combat services during the Civil War.

1908 - Medical Reserve Corps created. First reservoir of trained officers in a reserve status. Army Reserve birthday, April 23, 1908.

1914-18 - World War I - 89,500 officers from the Officers Reserve Corps participate; one-third are medical doctors, 80,000 members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps serve; 15,000 are in medical units.

1916-20 - National Defense Acts of 1916 and 1920 create the Officers Reserve Corps and Enlisted Reserve Corps, later named the Organized Reserve Corps, forerunners of the current Army Reserve.

1920s - Poor funding limits training for reserve officers to two weeks every three to four years.

1930s - Civilian Conservation Corps - More than 30,000 Army Reserve officers help manage 2,700 CCC camps.

1940-44 - World War II - 200,000 members of the Organized Reserve Corps participate in WWII. Reserve officers provide 29% of the Army's officers.

1948 - Retirement pay and drill pay for Organized Reserve Corps members are enacted.

1950 - Korean Conflict - 240,500 members of the Organized Reserve Corps are called to active duty. More than 400 Army Reserve units serve in Korea.

1952-55 - Legislation provides that the Organized Reserve Corps is renamed the Army Reserve, and is divided into a Ready Reserve, Standby Reserve and Retired Reserve. Provides that reserve units have 24 training days and up to 17 days of annual training. President is given authority to call up to 1 million reservists of all services.

1961 - Berlin Crisis - More than 60,000 Army Reservists are called to active duty.

1965-67 - Secretary of Defense McNamara unsuccessfully attempts to merge units of the Army Reserve into the National Guard.

1967 - Reorganization of the National Guard and Army Reserve results in an Army Reserve with mostly combat support and combat service support units.

1968 - Vietnam Conflict - President Johnson chooses a minor role for Army Reserve. 5,900 Army Reservists are mobilized.

1973 - The All-Volunteer Force is implemented; more responsibilities and resources are given to the Army Reserve.

1983 - Grenada - After the U.S. rescue operation, volunteers from the Army Reserve civil affairs units deploy to Grenada to help rebuild infrastructure.

1989 - Panama - After the U.S. invasion, Army Reserve civil affairs and military police units help restore order.

1990-91 - Persian Gulf War - More than 84,000 Army Reservists provide combat support and combat service support to the Army.

1991 - The U.S. Army Reserve Command is established.

1992 - Somalia - To support U.S. relief efforts, Army Reserve members provide postal, logistical and other assistance.

1995-96 - Haiti - Army Reserve helps restore democracy, providing more than 70% of all reserve component support.

1995-98 - Bosnia - The Army Reserve has contributed more than 70% of the Reserve soldiers mobilized, providing civil affairs, medical, postal, engineer, and transportation support to Operation Joint Endeavor/Joint Guard. This includes more than 11,000 soldiers from more than 300 units.

1998 - Mobilized the USAR platoon of the 310th Chemical Company, the only Biological Integrated Detection System (BIDS) unit in America's Army, for possible duty in Southwest Asia.

(As of February 1998)

ARMY RESERVE

A FEDERAL FORCE

U.S. Army Reserve

A FEDERAL FORCE

Today's Army Reserve is a network of units and individual soldiers in communities throughout our country. Rooted in the tradition of American colonists, these citizen-soldiers train to Army standards, and serve daily alongside their active-Army counterparts, demonstrating Army values around the world. In recent years, the Army Reserve has reorganized and restructured to become the Army's main provider of combat service support (CSS) and a significant source of combat support (CS) forces. As a Federal Force, Army Reservists can be seamlessly integrated into the active Army without involving multiple levels of government.

The Army Reserve has approximately 500,000 soldiers in an active or participatory status, and another 600,000 in a retired status. While it makes up only 20 percent of the Army's organized units, the Army Reserve includes 46 percent of the Army's combat service support and 27 percent of the Army's combat support for about 5.3 percent of the Army's budget. The Army Reserve provides cost-effective support to the National Security Strategy in a time of changing priorities and fiscal constraints.

From World War I through World War II, Korea, Vietnam, Panama, the Cold War, the Persian Gulf, Somalia, Haiti, and Bosnia, Army Reservists have answered the call to duty. In 1990-1991, more than 84,000 Army Reserve soldiers contributed to the Army's success in Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm in the Persian Gulf.

Army Reservists also contribute to national security through humanitarian and nation-building actions both overseas and at home. Actions have included aid to Somalia and Bangladesh, Kurdish relief efforts in Iraq and medical aid in Latin America.

In 1995-1996, the Army Reserve helped to restore democracy in Haiti, supplying more than 70 percent of all reserve component forces for Operation Uphold Democracy. In Bosnia, more than 70 percent of the reserve troops mobilized since 1995 for Operation Joint Endeavor/Joint Guard have been Army Reservists.

CORE COMPETENCIES

The foundation of the Army Reserve’s core competencies rests on its ability to perform combat support and combat service support missions for America’s Army and on its status as a federal force. The Army Reserve’s core competencies fall into three broad areas:

- Soldiers trained and ready for deployment and power projection. Army Reserve units are prepared to perform combat service support and combat support missions, anywhere they are required. Other Army Reserve units such as garrison support units, installation management and terminal transportation units are power projection enablers, essential for America’s Army to project its war-fighting forces at a moment’s notice anywhere in the world.

-Training Readiness. The Army Reserve’s training divisions (institutional training and exercise), the regional training centers and ROTC support are the keys to expanding the Army’s training base during mobilization. They perform professional and leadership training for soldiers and ROTC cadets of America’s Army.

-Integration of trained and ready individuals. The Army Reserve prepares for the seamless integration of Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs) into their assigned agencies and members of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) into active Army or reserve component units. In many cases, the civilian skills of these individuals will be the key factor in their mobilization.

SUPPORT TO THE ARMY

In addition to deployments, the Army Reserve contributes to Army readiness in many other ways. Its training divisions provide tactical, technical and professional training to active Army, Army Reserve and National Guard soldiers, its doctors staff Army medical facilities, and its logistics units perform daily transportation and supply missions. This allows more active Army soldiers to be available for higher priority missions.

UNIT COMPOSITION

Combat Service Support

Medical
Finance
Supply
Quartermaster
Transportation
Judge Advocate
Petroleum/Water
Logistics
Administrative Services
Civil Affairs
Fixed-Wing Aviation

Combat Support

Signal
Chemical
Military Police
Engineer
Military Intelligence
Psychological Operations
Medium Helicopter Support

Mobility Base Expansion

Training Divisions
Garrisons
Schools
Hospitals
Depot Support
Port Operations

Combat

Infantry
Attack Aviation



1 . 1 M I L L I O N S T R O N G

Selected Reserve

The Troop Program Units (TPUs), Active Guard Reserve (AGR) soldiers and Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs) make up the Selected Reserve, those Reservists most readily available to the President. In the event of an emergency, the President has the authority to mobilize all members of the Selected Reserve and up to 30,000 members of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). Both Congressional and Presidential action are required for full mobilization of units and other Reservists, including remaining IRR soldiers and retirees.

Troop Program Units

The Army Reserve has approximately 186,700 soldiers in more than 2,000 TPUs. These men and women typically train selected weekends and perform two or more weeks of annual training.

Active Guard Reserve

AGR soldiers serve on active duty in units and

organizations that directly support the Army Reserve.

Individual Mobilization Augmentees

The Army Reserve's 8,000 IMAs are assigned to high-level headquarters where they would serve if mobilized. Most IMAs train annually for two weeks.

Individual Ready Reserve

Members of the IRR are trained soldiers who may be called upon to replace soldiers in active and reserve units. Many of them are soldiers who have left active duty recently and who still have a reserve commitment. Others have chosen to remain active as Army Reservists, but not as a unit member or IMA. In all, there are about 255,000 members of the IRR.

Retired Reserve

The Retired Reserve consists of approximately 651,700 retirees from America's Army (active Army, Army Reserve and Army National Guard).

Drill Strength	AGR	IMA	IRR	Retired Reserve
186,752+	11,340			
PAID STRENGTH	198,092	+ 8,093	=	
SELECTED RESERVE	206,185	+ 254,905	=	
READY RESERVE		461,090	+ 651,749	=
U.S. ARMY RESERVE (Drill Strength, AGR, IMA, IRR, Retired Reserve)				1,112,839

(Figures as of Feb. 26, 1998)

SOLDIER PROFILE

The Army Reserve's combination of maturity, education and experience provides the Army and civilian communities with a high level of professional competence.

Education

Officers: 81% Bachelor's degree or higher
29% Master's degree or higher
Enlisted: 99% High school graduates
13% Associate's degree or higher

Prior Active Duty Service, Average

Officers: 3.2 years
Enlisted: 2.0 years

Average Age

Officers: 39 years old
Enlisted: 29 years old

Demographics

Minorities 35.3%
Female 24.2%

COMMAND & CONTROL

The U.S. Army Reserve has more than 2,000 units in the United States, Guam, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and Germany. USAR units in the United States are commanded by the U.S. Army Reserve Command and U.S. Army Civil Affairs & Psychological Operations Command. USARC units are divided into 10 Regional Support Commands which provide geographic command and control of units. Units outside the continental United States serve under the command of the warfighting theater commanders and provide continuous training support to America's defense forces worldwide.

